

ons should be visited by one of the Secretaries

ne who endeavored to shelter the Board from the odium of sustaining slaveholding missions. The Board can withhold supplies, or they can request missionaries to resign, or they can change their location. These being true, an apology for slaveholding, because the Board had no control, seemed derogatory to that christian truth which should be exhibited in such cases.

Mr. Treat reported. Many have thought the report would bear two constructions; but w

not all alike. Some passages, at least, are plain. Among other things, Mr. Treat reports that more than fifty slaveholders in the churches are sustained by the Board in the Cherokee and Georgia missions. The influence of the American civilization produced by the missionaries, slavery increases as a legitimate consequence. The principal influence in both sections, has become to be in the hands of slaveholders.

The missionaries, in says, "feel themselves called to the strictest watchfulness when in contact with the system; hence, he says, the appeal is not brought to bear with its full power upon all those evils which are peculiar to such a society." The missionaries are in both sections forbidden by law to teach either slaves or negroes to read or write.

"Be it enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, if any citizen of the United States, acting as a missionary, or a preacher, or whatever his occupation may be, is found to take an active part in favoring the principles and notions of the most fatal and destructive doctrines of the abolitionists, he shall be compelled to leave the nation, and forever stay away from it."

it."  
And be it further enacted, That teaching slav

This law forbids his appropriate work for which he was sent out. It not only forbids his appropriate work for the colored man, but requires him to take an anti-christian position. It must make a distinction of persons. He must favor the rich and neglect the poor. He must withhold the law of knowledge from

...the praise of the Redeemer in a meeting house, school house, or even in the open forest. The missionaries in those nations do now as under this law; and thus the gospel of Jesus Christ is exhibited directly contrary to its essential nature. When the Indian gives evidence of submission to gospel requirements, as the law prohibited, he is an accepted member of the church, while yet he knows nothing truly

The Committee to which Mr. Treat's report was referred, laid over the whole matter as unfinished business. As no direct action could be had, an endeavor was made to bring the Board up to the point of affirming the principle that slaves should be discontinued in the missions.

But efforts to gain over the recognition of the principle failed. Resolutions affirming that layholding should not be allowed in the missions, but that it should be considered principally evidence against the piety of applicants for admission to church privileges, were almost unanimously resisted by the Board. Afterward upon the suggestion of a venerable member from the West, the resolutions were admitted to record in the proceedings, provided the mem-

When this determined hostility of the Board was shown, both to the action and the movement which would place it in opposition to every in the missions, the pro-slavery spirit in the missions—in the churches, and in the Board, was immediately strengthened. One of the smaller denominations; connected with the Board, voted that the subject of slavery ought not to be again discussed in the meetings of

Board. (—Mr. Greene having resigned on account of ill-health at this crisis, and Mr. Poiry being elected.) The Secretaries now in office, in a paper in which they say that their views on the subject had been misunderstood. They affirm their confidence in the wisdom and practice of the missionaries who take slaves into the mission churches, and state in conclusion that they never designed to go further on this subject than to the line prescribed by the action of the Board in 1845.

Thus the labor and progress of three years the work of freeing the missions from slavery was reversed or abandoned. This action in 1845 was before the introduction of the resolutions at Buffalo — before the visitation of the missions in regard to this particular subject before the report of Mr. Treat, in which he says, that for admitting a man, who voluntarily holds slaves for selfish purposes, to the church, he knows of no warrant whatever. It

before the action of the Cincinnati Synod, ing the Board to act as well as resolve, on subject; and it was before decisively pledged given that the evil should be removed. Board now went back of all this anti-slavery action and effort to the meeting in 1845, there they take their position. Thus all variance and all hope, connected with the proceedings subsequent to that time were set aside. The question was now settled, and the C. M. S. Synod, it is now thought, had no

"Nor can we ever make it a test of piety or condition of admission to the privileges

Buying and selling men and women are not considered, in itself, a disciplinary offense. In relation to separating parents and children they say:

"In relation to the separation of parents and children, we must first remark, that it is some things which are not forbidden by the injunction of Scripture. It is impossible,

circumstances, to make it a general rule that separation of parents and children by sale or chase, shall be regarded as a disciplinary sentence."

And we are assured that THEIR COURAGE IS NOT TO BE CHANGED.

"We earnestly," they say, "hope that we have written, instead of leading to an abstract discussion, will be taken as a final position of our sentiments, a defining of our position. Not that we are immutable or dogmatic."

There were some missionaries, in the nation, who felt deeply grieved, when the Board would still continue to propagate a slaveholding gospel among Indians. They felt that if Christians were to support the Board in strengthening

I now propose with your leave Mr. Editor, to give your readers an occasional inkling of the

modus operandi of arriving at so desirable results in cultivating the somewhat sterile soil of Maine. Promising first, that I will confine my remarks principally to my own personal experience in farming, which, having been on a small scale, will doubtless many with the greater con-

aidence, and safety be adopted by those in like circumstances. And secondly, having been in a measure deprived of early education, and under the pecuniary necessity of unremitting physical exertion, your readers will please con-

Supposing a considerable majority of your readers are tillers of soil, a primary object of the proposed communications is the hope of contributing my mite to the interest, and increase

First then, *manures*. Every farmer must be measurably sensible of the value of manure, but very few are at all aware of the almost illimitable resources for this purpose with which the

are surrounded. Earth, Sea and Atmosphere are pregnant with the means of fertilization, waiting the skill and industry of man to call them forth, and apply them for their own especial benefit.

When the liquid portion of animal excrements is suffered to run to waste, nearly one half its value is lost. This remark is no idle chimeric but based on actual and repeated experiments. The annual outlay for bread, by our farmers alone, would be more than sufficient to meet the

Those who have heretofore neglected this matter, have a mine of wealth lying under the stalls, stables, piggeries, henneries, &c., most of which would be, to stop a most troublesome leak in our pockets.

valuable than the far-famed California gold mines. Method in detail in the next number.  
Sept. 24, 1851. YEOMAN.

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MANSTEALING.

The jury on the body of Gorsuch say:  
 "That on the morning of the 11th inst., the neighborhood was thrown into an excitement by the above deceased, and some five or six persons in company with him, making an attack upon a family of colored persons living in said neighborhood."

Gap, near the Brick Mill, about 4 o'clock in the morning for the purpose of arresting some fugitive slaves, as they alleged. Many of the colored people of the neighborhood collected, and there was considerable firing of guns and other firearms by both parties. Upon the arrival of some of the neighbors at the place after the riot had subsided, they found the above deceased

Such is the case which servile papers are declaring with horror to be *murder*! — and which the government has made itself ridiculous in prosecuting as *treason*! The colored men act

with good judgment and true heroism; and we sincerely wish all other men hunted for the sacred liberty would adopt the same resolute course. That would terminate slavehunting. But we point again to that scene of blood as an illustration of what slavery and its northern

tools are bringing upon the land. The N. Tribune says of the assailed:

"They acted against one law, it is true, but they had another on their side, and that a law august and divine in origin, named, the law of Nature. They defended an inalienable right, namely, the right to their own persons. What

that right is assailed, no human decree or enactment can annul the authority and the right of the individual to defend it, and to defend it if he think advisable, to the last. No act of Congress can make it *right* for one man to convert another into his personal property, or *wrong* for that other to refuse to be so treated. No statute

ute of man's making can abrogate the first and  
manliest extinct of man's nature, for that is the  
creation of the Higher Power. It is not sufficient  
for a legislature to declare that certain in-  
dividuals are and ought to be the slaves of cer-  
tain others, for Slavery is not a matter of Law  
in the pure and elevated sense of that term, but

of violence; and by violence they that it la  
hands on are in the eyes of impartial and u  
sophisticated justice, authorized to resist  
Would it not in truth have been a worse mu  
der had the negroes been shot down in defen  
ing their freedom?"

THE CHRISTIANA AFFAIR.

A correspondent of the A. S. Standard writes:

"On the morning of Thursday, the 11th inst. about 4 o'clock, a slaveholder from Maryland named Gorsuch, together with his son and two

eral understrappers, made their appearance before the tenant-house of Mr. Pownall, a Quaker residing in this county, on the borders of Chester, and which was occupied by a colored man supposed to have harbored a slave of the aforesaid Marylander, whom they intended to capture. As a colored man, a guest of the tenant-

"The man, however, proved not to be a slave of whom the party were in pursuit; and in the course of a colloquy which followed, he advised

the slaveholder to leave the premises, assuring him that it would be impossible for him to capture any slave and carry him out of the neighborhood. The Marylander declared that he would not be baffled in his purpose of recovering his 'property,' adding that he would leave the place alive without accomplishing his purpose.

the son entreated his father not to suffer such insolence from 'a nigger,' when the latter immediately fired upon the man with a revolver three or four times, one bullet passing through his hair, and another grazing his body. The man who is possessed of great resources:

stood all the while in the doorway without flinching. This slaveholder, prepared to adopt any means so singularly persuasive toward that portion of his fellow man whom he claimed as his individual property, and who had so thoughtlessly absented themselves from his patriarchal care, was a pious and exemplary man.

**Mining Operations** in northern Pennsylvania are becoming more extensive. The Lackawanna mines will have their connection with New York completed next month. They have some 13,000 ton stacked ready for shipment.

is one solid block piece of coal, weighing 7,600 pounds! At Hyde Park a number of Collieries are being opened under flattering auspices. The Wyoming "Democrat" says:

"The mountains of the Mehoopany, about six miles from this place, were a short time since professionally examined by Wm. F. Babcock.

Esq., the justly celebrated and well known Geologist, and we understand that he has pronounced them to contain some veins of coal of valuable character of a bituminous class, as well as veins of iron ore of a valuable description. It states that it may be expected that the celebrated "white ore" or carbonate iron may be

found in contiguity to the coal in the mountain above named. This kind of ore to which has reference, is known and has been extensively worked near to Williamsport, making an excellent and highly esteemed iron. The mountains have abundance of timber and great water power, and all within a distance of some five

The number of emigrants arrived at N. York from the 14th inst. to noon on the 22d, was 9752.



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